The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,642.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21. 1789.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN who has been ſometime on the Continent, and had acceſs to the beſt information, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that he propoſes to open a Claſs for the French Language, where the utmoſt care will be taken of thoſe who ſhall honour him with their attendance. Apply to the Publiſher.

TICKETS AND SHARES IN THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

Which began drawing at Dublin on Thurſday the 12th current,

Are ſelling, in variety of Numbers,

At the OLD LICENCED OFFICE of

JAMES THOMSON AND SON,

No. 8. South Bridge Street, EDINBURGH,

Warranted undrawn, the Fourth day of drawing; being the lateſt accounts which have been received here.

An Aſſortment of Tickets and Shares will be kept up at this Office during the drawing.

Country Correſpondents may depend on being ſerved on the ſame honourable terms as if perſonally preſent, upon remitting bills at ſight, or at a ſhort date.

☞ In laſt Iriſh Lottery, the ticket No. 24,941, a prize of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

Was ſold at this Office, divided into One Half, One Fourth, One Eighth, and Two Sixteenth Shares; beſides a very conſiderable number of inferior Prizes.

The Fourth Days drawing arrived.

No. 18722 drawn a prize of 10,000 l.

All the other Capitals ſtill undrawn.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789,

Began drawing the 12th November, and will continue till the 20th December, during which,

UNDRAWN TICKETS AND SHARES

may be had at the Office of

JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,

Oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

Where, during the drawing of preceding Lotteries, a much greater number of Capital Prizes were ſold than at any other Office in Scotland, viz.

One of	L. 5000	Four of	L. 1000
Two of	2000	And Five of	500

And, in Lottery 1781, No. 18,576, entitled to L. 1000, as laſt drawn.

TICKETS and SHARES for the BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, which begins drawing the 22d February, are alſo ſelling, in variety of numbers.

*** All Shares ſold at this Office are ſecured agreeable to act of Parliament, and ſtamped by Government with a dye containing the words STATE LOTTERY STAMP OFFICE; alſo on the back with a Crown, and round it, J. WHITE and CO. EDIN. where the prizes will be paid at current value, ſo ſoon as drawn. Schemes gratis.

EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

PARLIAMENT CLOSE,

Upwards of 3 Years eſtabliſhed.

Engliſh, French, and Italian,

OF

Hiſtory,	Philoſophy,	Eccleſiaſt. Hiſtory,
Voyages,	Agriculture,	Poetry,
Travels,	Anatomy,	Plays,
Lives,	Phyſic,	Miſcellaneous Literature,
Arts & Sciences,	Surgery,	Novels, &c.
Natural Hiſtory,	Divinity,	

INCLUDING

All the Books that have been lately publiſhed in every Branch of Literature.

For the uſe of this LIBRARY, the Proprietors receive, every month, all the New Books and Pamphlets of merit, Magazines, Reviews, &c. that are publiſhed in London.—It has been conſtantly their object to ſtore it, not only with Books of mere amuſement, but with the beſt publications on every branch of Literature and Science. It is now not only by far the moſt numerous, but, they hope, the moſt ſelect and complete collection that ever was offered to the public of Scotland. By their unremitting attention to its increaſe and improvement, and their diligence in ſupplying the loſſes and deficiencies, which muſt unavoidably attend ſo extenſive an undertaking, they flatter themſelves, that the lovers of reading will no where find, at ſo moderate a rate, ſo rich a fund of entertainment and inſtruction.

The following NEW BOOKS were lately received for the uſe of the Library, viz.

Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 vols. 4to.
Lavoiſier's Chemiſtry, tranſlated by R. Kerr, Eſq.
Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for 1787.
Robinſon's New Annual Regiſter for 1788.
Tracts of Warburton, and a Warburtonian.
Travels, Prince Fan Feredan.
Shaw's Tour to the Weſt of England.
Royal Tour to Weymouth.
Memoirs of Philip Thickneſs, 2 vols.
Paterſon's Journeys among the Hoteutots. 4to.
Higgins on the Phlogiſtic, &c. Theories.
Conſet's Tour through Sweden. 4to.
Monro's Narrative of Military Operations on the Coromandel Coaſt. 4to.
Sandford and Merton, vol. 3.
De Non's Travels in Sicily and Malta.
Howel's Journal.
Fortnight's Tour to Paris
Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, vol. 7.
Biographia Britannica, vol. 4.
New Novels, &c.

*** Writing Paper and Quills, of the beſt kinds, are now ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms at the Library—to which the attention of the public is moſt reſpectfully ſolicited.

GREENOCK RUM STORE,

NIDDRY-STREET, EDINBURGH.

D. M'KELLAR, lately from the Weſt Indies, with a Large Stock of

OLD JAMAICA AND ANTIGUA RUM,

Which he is ſelling Wholeſale and Retail at very low rates.—As he is connected in the RUM COLONIES, the public may depend upon being ſupplied with theſe articles in their genuine ſtate.

He likewiſe ſells the beſt Wines, Coniac Brandy, Dutch Geneva, London Porter, and Old Highland Whiſky.

ENGLISH APPLES & PEARS FOR SALE.

Juſt arrived from Kent,

A CARGO of Exceeding Fine APPLES, conſiſting

OF

Golden Pippens,	Lemon Pippens,
Golden Rennets,	Ruſſetts,
Nonpareils,	Baking Apples;

Together with a few Buſhels very good Eating Pears, and ſome Medars:—to be ſold reaſonable, in J. LEARMONTH's Warehouſe, Timber Buſh, Leith.

THE LEITH CANDLE COMPANY

BEG leave to inform their Cuſtomers, That, owing to the advance of fourpence per ſtone on rough fat, they are under the neceſſity of raiſing the prices of their Candles in the ſame proportion, in conformity with the other Candlemakers, merely to indemnify themſelves. To commence from this day, after which the prices per ſtone will be as follow, viz.

	MONEY.	CREDIT.
Moulded Candles, -	11s. 10d.	12s. 4d.
Cotton dipped, -	10s. 10d.	11s. 4d.
Beſt Bald, - -	10s. 4d.	10s. 10d.
Common ditto, -	9s 10d.	10s. 4d.

The Leith Candle Company are ſucceſſors to the Leith Soperie Company, who had juſtly acquired a high reputation for the excellency of their candles. They bought the large ſtock of Spring-made Candles from their predeceſſors, which enables them to ſerve the public in the beſt manner at preſent; and in future the ſame care, to manufacture only from the beſt materials, and have at all times a large aſſortment of the beſt quality and proper age, may be depended on.

Orders, addreſſed as formerly to Alexander Peacock at the Company's Office, Leith, or lodged at Mr Spankie's ſhop, oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh, will be carefully attended to,

N. B. All debts due to the Leith Soperie Company are deſired to be paid in to the Leith Candle Company, who have authority to diſcharge them; or to Mr George Spankie, Edinburgh. *Leith, Monday, Nov. 16. 1789.*

SALE OF JEWELLERY, SILVER, PLATED, HARDWARE, AND JAPANNED GOODS.

JOHN and ANDREW BRUCE are determined to remove from their Shop, No 1. North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, therefore a SALE of the WHOLE GOODS, *at and below* Prime, commenced upon Tueſday the 25th Auguſt, and continues till the whole are ſold off.

It is only neceſſary here to ſay, that the above Stock is New, Faſhionable, of the very beſt Qualities, and in perfect good order, being moſtly all bought in within theſe few months; and this being as complete an aſſortment as ever was offered to ſale in this country, the public will find their intereſt in purchaſing on ſuch advantageous terms as in all probability they may never again have ſuch an opportunity of. The following are a few particulars:

A great variety gold rings, lockets, and breaſt-pins, for hair and pearl work, entirely new patterns.
Gold, gilt, & ſilver watches.
Faſhionable ſilver and plated ſhoe and knee buckles.
Ladies beed and ſteel watch-chains, necklaces, and earrings, very elegant.
Ladies and gentlemens pocket books.
Plated tea and coffee urns, tea pots, caſtor frames, candleſticks, ſalts, &c.
Silver tea-pots and flats, candleſticks, table & tea ſpoons,
Beſt London ſilver-ſeduced plated tea urns, great choice.
Pontipool goods, all kinds, remarkable for the luſtre and durability of the japan.
A number of beautiful tea-trays and waiters.
Green ivory-handled knives and forks, two, three, and four prongs, beſt German ſteel, blade of a particular ſhape—the 4 prong'd forks are univerſally uſed at all genteel tables, of which there are ſome handſome ſets.
Mahogany caſes for ditto.
Pen and ſportſmens knives, ſciſſars and razors, warranted.
Britannia metal tea-pots, candleſticks, &c.
Good double and ſingle-barrelled guns and piſtols,
Leather backgammon tables,
wangees, canes, and other ſticks.
London-made umbrellas, lower in price, and ſuperior in quality to any ever manufactured in Scotland.

☞ Higheſt Prices given for Gold, Silver, and Lace.

Commiſſions from the Country by Carriers, &c. (which it is requeſted may be particularly deſcribed) will be anſwered in the ſame manner and terms as if on the ſpot.

ARCH^d GILCHRIST AND CO.

HABERDASHERS, &c.

Above the Tron Church, High Street,

WITH great reſpect acquaint the Public, that they have juſt received by the laſt Carrier, from London, a moſt beautiful and elegant aſſortment of very fine

TAMBOURED INDIA MUSLINS,

From one guinea to two guineas per yard:

Likewiſe a beautiful aſſortment of

Printed Calicoes from 1s. 2d. to 7s per yard.
Bed Furnitures, Counterpanes and Bed Quilts.
Fancy Dimittics & Muſlinets.
India and Britiſh Muſlins.
Black Modes and Laces.
Black and white Sattins.
Ladies and Childrens Beaver Hats.
Ladies Silk and Cotton Hoſe.
Fancy Muffs, Fur Trimmings, and Tippets.
White, Black, and Fancy Feathers, and Gum Flowers.
Gentlemen's Muſlin Cravats, plain, ſtript, checked and ſpotted, from 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Gentlemens Silk, Cotton, and worſted Hoſe.

Have juſt received a few dozens

LAMB WOOL HOSE, of different ſizes.

N. B. Black ſilks, Bombazeens, Norwich and Italian Crapes, for the ſupply of Family Mournings, of the beſt Quality.

A SALE OF MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY GOODS,

At and below Prime Coſt.

M. ROBERTSON, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and her Friends in particular, That ſhe propoſes to retire from buſineſs at Whitſunday next, and will begin a ſale of her Goods at prime coſt, on Tueſday next, the 17th current, which will continue till all be ſold off.

The Goods are faſhionable, and of the beſt quality, conſiſting of the following articles: viz.

Black, Blond, & Thread Laces
Blond and Thread Edgings.
Sattins, Modes, and Perſians.
Furrs, for Trimmings and Muffs.
Muſlins, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Linens.
Crape, Tiffany, Gauze, and Catgut.
Silk and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Dimitties, Durants, and Flannels.
Silk Stockings and Purſes.
Feathers, Flowers, and Fans.
Ladies and Childrens Beaver Hats.
Leghorn and Chip ditto.
Gold Bands and Bindings.
Gold, Silver, Silk, and Thread Fringes.
Silk and Leather Gloves.
Silk and Leather Mittens.
Sewing Silks, Threads, and Tapes.
Pins, Ribbons, Wires, &c.

M. ROBERTSON will commiſſion patterns of dreſs as uſual, ſo long as the ſale continues. And, as the above articles will be furniſhed at prime coſt, Ladies will have an opportunity of getting great bargains.

N. B. The Houſe and Shop to be LET and entered to at Whitſunday next.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnery of JOHN CRAIG and CO. Reed-makers in Edinburgh, is *diſſolved*, by mutual conſent, from this date, and the buſineſs for the future will be carried on by Mrs CRAIG, at her houſe in the Graſsmarket, who is authoriſed to uplift all debts due to the Company, and to pay any debts due by the Company.

EDIN. Nov. 19.

NEW CARRON AND IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD reſpectfully gives notice, That he has lately opened a large and elegant Warehouſe, No 6. Hunter's Square, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, and has fitted up for the Winter Sale a neat Aſſortment of the following Articles, viz.

Carron Grates, or Bath and Pantheon Stoves, a great variety of patterns and ſizes ready made.
Regiſter and Smoke Stoves.
Pedeſtal Stoves, for large Column Stoves, rooms,
Canada Stoves, churches&c
Gothic Stoves, a new pattern.
Obeliſk Stoves.
Stoves in the form of a beautiful Vaſe.
Laundry Stoves.
Shop Stoves, various kinds.
Square Hatter Stoves.
Perpetual Hearts, ſquare and cylindrical, of all ſizes.
Boiling Tables.
Round and Square Stewing Stoves.
Water Boilers, with Braſs Cocks.
Patent light annealed Pots, Goblets, Tea Kettles, Stewing Pans, and Fiſh Kettles.
Smoothing Irons, Box Irons, &c.
Elegant japanned Patent Regiſter Stoves, highly ornamented with inlaid jewellery.
Fine and common Steel Grates.
Fine Engliſh die-cut Steel poliſhed Fenders, ornamented and plain.
Common Fenders,
Tongs, Pokers, and Shovels, from the fineſt caſe-hardened to the moſt common.
Kitchen Grates and Fire Irons
Jacks of various kinds.
Frying Pans, Steak Tongs,
Coal Backets and Fire Fans.
Table Knives and Forks, various patterns and qualities.
All ſorts of Locks for Room Doors, Outer Doors, Cloſets, Drawers, Cheſts, Preſſes, &c.
Boxwood Rules, Saws, and all ſorts of Tools, and other Hardware Articles neceſſary for Joiners and Cabinet Makers.

Among the above are ſome Carron Grates, at the very low prices of 12s. and 16s. each.

*** Houſes furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice with every article in the Carron and Ironmongery Branches of Buſineſs, and the beſt hands employed for taking Dimenſions of Chimneys, fitting Grates and Stoves, and building Ovens, Boiling Tables, &c.

PETER LAWSON,

BLAIR STREET, EDINBURGH,

Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, THAT he has lately imported (in good condition) from HOLLAND, a complete collection of

FLOWER ROOTS—viz.

Double and Single HYACINTHS, with and without names—POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—DOUBLE ITALIAN NARCISSUS—Large Double Jonquils—Turkey and Perſian RANUNCULUSES—ANEMONIES—Double and ſingle TULIPS, &c.—great varieties of each kind.

Flower Glaſſes and Earthen Pots of all ſizes.

FRUIT TREES—

A very large aſſortment of

Apricots, Cherries, Firs, Peaches, Geans, Apples, Plumbs, Mulberries, Pears, &c.

Juſt now arrived in the Lovely Mary from London.

—Theſe Trees were propagated by the late Mr Jeffreys of Brumpton Park, and may well be depended upon to be genuine of their kinds.

A Good Collection of EVERGREENS and other *Flower- and Foreſt Trees, Thorns, Oaks, Beeches* of good growths, both ſeedlings and tranſplanted.

Gardeners tools, all kinds—neat patterns.

Cabbage, Artichoke, and Aſparagus Plants, &c.

At his Warehouſe continue to be ſold *Wholeſale and Retail*, New Kent and Fernham HOPS in pockets, of exceeding fine quality.

Split Peaſe—Canary, Hemp, Rape, Lint Seed and *Maw Seeds*, for birds—*Carraway, Coriander*, and *Anniſe Seeds*—Fine White MUSTARD SEED and *Durham Flour of Muſtard, &c.*

By the Jemima and Dianna, both from London, arrived this forenoon, a few ſacks of fine Winter TARES, for ſowing ſo ſoon as the weather will permit.

Some ACORNS and BEECHMAST.

PETER LAWSON returns his moſt ſincere thanks to his Friends for their kind ſupport laſt ſeaſon—and reſpectfully acquaints them, that he will have a moſt extenſive aſſortment of NEW TREE AND GARDEN SEEDS in a few weeks hence, having been adviſed from the different places of growth, that moſt articles are well got in——prices of courſe will therefore be reaſonable.

MUFFS AND TIPPETS, &c.

ADAM DALMAHOY,

GLOVER AND FURRIER,

No. 8. South Bridge Street,

RESPECFULLY informs the Public, that he has on hand a great variety of the moſt faſhionable MUFFS, among which are aſſortments of the following kinds:

Red, Brown, Gray and White Fox, Fox's Bruſh, Canary, Plain, Spotted, and Stripped, White Hare, Swan Skin, Goat Beard plain and coloured, Wolf, Bear, Raccoon, Squirrel, and Martin Muffs; alſo, Tippets, Fur Trimmings and Cloak Linings.

N. B. Dealers in GLOVES and FURS ſerved on moderate terms.

NEW FRUITS AND WINES.

JUST now arrived, after a ſhort paſſage, by the ELIZA, Charles Brown maſter, from Malaga,

Grapes in jars,
Lemons and China Oranges in half cheſts.
Muſcatel Raiſins, Bloom Raiſins, Jordan Almonds, Valencia Almonds } in boxes.
Sun Raiſins, Lexia Raiſins, Figs } in caſks.
Sherry Wine in butts,
Malaga Wine in Hhds.
Shumac in bags.

To be SOLD by CHARLES COWAN and Co merchants, Leith; who have alſo on hand for Sale,

Zant Currants,
New Prunes in boxes.
Liquorice Ball in cheſts.
Claret Wine in Hhds.—Alſo,
A large quantity in bottles.

NEW FRUITS.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Three Siſters, William Mitchel maſter, a Cargo of NEW FRUITS, conſiſting of

Muſcatelle Raiſins, Bloom Raiſins, Jordan Almonds, Valentia Almonds } in Boxes.
Sun Raiſins, Figs } in Caſks.
Lexia Raiſins in baſkets.
Shell Almonds, in Baſkets.
Lemons, in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.
Zant Currants, - in Caſks.

Apply to Walker, Thomſon, and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouſes, Leith.

GEORGES SQUARE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE Annual Meeting of the Propietors was on Monday laſt adjourned to Monday the 23d curr. when it is hoped the Proprietors will attend at the Rooms, at noon.

BANK STOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE SHARES of the STOCK of the BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Apply to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street.

ROBERT BIGGAR,

FLAX AND YARN MERCHANT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, That he has opened a SHOP immediately weſt of Heriot's Entry, Graſsmarket, where, and at his Warehouſe, Buccleugh Street, Edinburgh, they may depend on being ſerved with Dutch Dreſt Flax of the very beſt quality, from 9 d. to 3 s 6 d. per lib.

N. B. The higheſt prices paid for good Linen Yarn, and commiſſions from the country attended to with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

A Valuable Collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic, Miſcellanies, &c. being the Library of an Apothecary, and other Collections, which will begin to be ſold in Hay's Edinburgh Vendue, on Monday the 23d inſt. and five following evenings. The ſale to begin each evening at ſix o'clock. Catalogues to be had at the Vendue, where the books will be ſeen every day after one o'clock.

The books will be ſet up at the pleaſure of the Company, as they are intended to be all ſold off.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

GEORGE BARRINGTON.

Saturday the ſingular George Barrington was brought to the bar, and aſked by the Clerk of the Crown, what he had to ſay, why, upon the outlawry, execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him?

In anſwer, he requeſted an allowance of the writ of error, which was granted, and counſel aſſigned to argue thereon. The Court ordered him then to be remanded to priſon; when, after requeſting the indulgence of the Court for a few minutes, he began, by ſaying, That, in thus intruding, he felt himſelf at a loſs for an apology; in their humanity, however, he truſted to find one: but he could not ſubmit in ſilence to the ſentence of the law; for, however he had been ſtigmatiſed, he was not yet ſo loſt to ſhame, as to ſet the opinion of the world at defiance. He condemned the advantage that had been taken over him by the proſecutor, who, in his abſence, had ſeized the opportunity of commencing the proſecution. He requeſted every perſon in Court to put himſelf in the ſituation of a man, againſt whom a proclamation of outlawry may be iſſued. He may know nothing of it—he may be returning home to his family; and, in the inſtant of receiving their congratulations on his return, he may be torn from their embrace, and be confined in a loathſome priſon. There, if pecuniary means be denied him, he muſt remain in chains; and, when his body is enfeebled, and his mind enervated, the judgment of the law againſt outlawry was, he brought up in Michaelmas Term.—To his counſel he did not impute want of abilities—no—they muſt have been *inſpired* to have been able in a moment to have obſerved errors in the outlawry.—But the humanity of the Court was extended to him.—A writ of error was allowed, to which the Attorney General acceded. He would not treſpaſs further on the indulgence, but, ere he concluded, he muſt declare, that he ſhould feel leſs pain in an award of ſentence, than in departing to his dungeon, without laying at the feet of their Lordſhips, and the Attorney General, the acknowledgments of a man, weighed down by oppreſſion and misfortunes.

Mr Le Meſurier conceived, that ſome words reflecting on the proſecution had fallen from the priſoner.

Lord Kenyon was of a different opinion, and therefore the learned counſel need not, he ſaid, put himſelf to the trouble of juſtifying the proſecution.

The priſoner, making a low bow, retired.

Barrington's ſpeech to the Court, on Saturday, was ſenſible and modeſt, and moſt eloquently delivered.—The Court was much crowded, and a moſt reſpectful ſilence prevailed while he was ſpeaking; every perſon ſeemed grieved to think, that any man could poſſeſs ſuch *fine intellects*, with ſo *depraved* a heart.

THE REV. PHILIP WITHERS

Was next brought up, to receive ſentence for a libel againſt Mrs Fitzherbert.

Mr Erſkine, Counſel for the proſecution, in a moſt elegant ſpeech, ſtated the nature of the offence, which admitted of no palliatives. The priſoner was not induced by any motives of patriotic zeal, or private pique: he knew not, nor had ever ſeen the lady. It was an unmanly, an illiberal, and an unjuſtifiable attack. The priſoner thought ſo; for, when the proſecution was commenced againſt him, he ſaid, he would deny every thing if they would quaſh it. In concluſion, he requeſted, that ſentence ſhould be awarded, and that their Lordſhips would not enlarge him without ſecurity.

This was oppoſed by Mr Dallas, Counſel for the priſoner.—He argued, that Mr Erſkine had produced *ex poſt facto* affidavits, on which he demanded judgment—Their Lordſhips, he knew, could not forget that it was a conſtitutional maxim, not to puniſh any one for a crime of which he had not been previouſly convicted by his Peers; at all events, time ſhould be given to anſwer the matter of the affidavit; which was granted.

Dr Withers then addreſſed the Court—but as his ſpeech was an *extravagant* rhapſody, and little more than invectives againſt Mr Erſkine, we ſhall not retail it.

He was remanded, and will be brought up to receive ſentence next Saturday.

On Saturday, Barrington was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, at the bar of which he appeared in the character of a *pickpocket*.—Dr Withers was alſo brought up, on a charge of writing a wanton, groſs, and ſcurrilous libel, againſt as amiable a character as any in the kingdom.—So far the parties appeared *equally reſpectable* in the eyes of the Court; but when a trial of their *intellectual powers* took place, and each had addreſſed himſelf to the Judges, Mr Barrington ſoon ſhewed that he was by much the moſt *accompliſhed Gentleman*.

LLOYD'S LIST—Nov. 17.

THE Garland, Forbes, was well at Anamaboe in Auguſt laſt.

The Levant, Ward, from Philadelphia, is on ſhore in Jo ole Bay, Liverpool, but likely to be got off with little damage.

The Aſia, Chriſtie, from Scanderoon, on the 30th ult. paſſed the Lark, Hookey, from Leghorn to the weſt of the Streights of Gibraltar, had ſprung her main-maſt in a gale of wind in the Gulph of Lyons. On the 13th inſt. ſpoke the Iſabella of Shields, from Honduras, ſouth of the Scilly Iſlands.

Waterford 13th. On the 5th inſtant the Tyrone Packet, on her paſſage for Milford, ſaw a brig founder, name unknown, and only one man ſaved.

The Induſtry of Southampton, was ſeen a wreck in lat. 48. 34. by an American veſſel, and ſuppoſed to have foundered.

The Dublin, Tripe, from Dublin to Briſtol, is loſt off Kidwelly, crew and paſſengers ſaved.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 9.—France, 1.—Holland, 1.—Jamaica, 1.—New-York, 1.

Do.—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

BANKRUPT.

Henry Hudſon of Wentworth-ſtreet, Spital-fields, in the county of Middleſex, brewer, (partner with Patrick M'Neal, of the ſame place, brewer.)—William Ancell of Weſt Smithfield, in the city of London, (copartner with William White, late of the ſame place, but now of the iſland of Teneriffe, in the kingdom of Spain,) wine and brandy merchant—John Watts of the Haymarket, in the county of Middleſex, wine and brandy merchant.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, *Nov.* 11.

On Monday the Aſſembly met, for the firſt time, in the apartment of the Tuilleries, formerly a Riding Academy, which had been preparing for them from the time of their removal to Paris. Paſſing over all buſineſs of an inferior moment, we haſten to give our readers an account of a matter, which produced a violent fermentation within the walls of the Aſſembly itſelf, and which will neceſſarily be followed by memorable and deciſive conſequences through the kingdom at large. Every one knows that one of the moſt powerful oppoſitions to the new modelling of the Government was expected to ariſe from the Parliaments of ſome of the principal Provinces. The conteſt is begun by the Parliament of Rouen; but we may predict, that the manner in which their hoſtilities have been received by the King and the National Aſſembly, and the union that reigns between them, will decide the fate of the reſt.——On Monday the Preſident read a letter from the Keeper of the Seals, in which he informs the Aſſembly, that the Chamber of Vacation of the Parliament of Rouen, in expreſſing the decree of the National Aſſembly, ſanctioned by the King, (which ſuſpends the ſeveral Parliaments of the kingdom, and continues the Chamber of Vacation for the diſpatch of buſineſs) expreſſed themſelves in terms ſo indecent and ſeditious, concerning the preſent ſituation of the kingdom and the King, that the King, to teſtify his animadverſion upon that Chamber, cauſed its arret to be annulled by an arret of the Council of State aſſembled in his preſence.—This arret of the Chamber of Rouen is drawn up with great art. Though the buſineſs is to regiſter a decree of the National Aſſembly, the name of the National Aſſembly is not once named, but much is ſaid of the ancient uſages of the Monarchy now aboliſhed, of novelties introduced, and of laws fallen into contempt. It repreſents the King as ſurrounded with evils and dangers, and the Chamber proteſts it is only to avoid aggravating the weight of his misfortunes which deprives the nation of the greateſt part of the Miniſters of Juſtice. In ſhort, one ſees through the whole a deſign and ſecret hope of exciting ſentiments of hatred and rivalſhip between the King and the Repreſentatives of the Nation, and to point out the latter as the cauſe of all the diſaſters with which the kingdom is at preſent overwhelmed, and of the ſtill greater which it inſinuates in future.—There at preſent however ſubſiſts the moſt perfect union and good correſpondence between the Monarch, his Miniſtry, and the Aſſembly. A ſtriking proof of which was exhibited in the eagerneſs of the King to denounce his ſenſe of the arret in queſtion, by annulling it in perſon; and in the acclamations of love and acknowledgment with which they paſſed a vote of thanks to the King. After many debates concerning the manner of proceeding againſt the Parliament of Rouen for this ſeditious attempt, the three following reſolutions were unanimouſly voted.

1. An addreſs of thanks to the King.

2. That the arret of the Chamber of Vacation of the Parliament of Rouen ſhould be carried before the Chatelet, the tribunal appointed by the National Aſſembly for judging of crimes of treaſon againſt the nation.

3. That his Majeſty ſhould be prayed to chuſe in the Parliament of Rouen, new members, to form a new Chamber of Vacation, which ſhould regiſter purely and ſimply without comment on the decrees of the National Aſſembly.

After the ſentiments of indignation had been ſomewhat calmed by being uttered, the mode of proſecution was debated. It was propoſed, that four Commiſſioners ſhould be named among the deputies to manage the proſecution, after the manner of the Managers choſen by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. This idea was, however, on conſideration, rejected, on a very proper principle, that the National Aſſembly ought not to appear in the character of a proſecutor before the Chatelet, which is an inferior Court, and which it was therefore to be feared would be too ſubmiſſive in its deciſion, That in England the Houſe of Commons takes the part of a proſecutor, but it is before the Houſe of Peers, the Supreme Court of Juſtice in the realm.

In the interval between the reading of the letter of the Keeper of the Seals concerning the above buſineſs, and the paſſing the decree, an important motion was made relative to the clergy again. It conſiſted of many articles, but only one of them paſſed into a decree, viz.

That the King be prayed to ſuſpend all nomination to benefices in the church, *excepting to Archbiſhoprics, Biſhoprics, and pariſh prieſts.* An amendment was afterwards added, which took away the exception marked in Italics,—and the decree included a ſuſpenſion to the nomination of archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics, as well as of abbeys, &c.

During Monday and Tueſday, the great article in the formation of the future Conſtitution, relative to *the diviſion of the kingdom*, was again reſumed; and the plans drawn up by the Committee, and by M. Mirabeau, were again examined. The object here can neither be intereſting, nor indeed intelligible, to any but Frenchmen. To them, eſpecially to thoſe amongſt them who look forward to future generations, it muſt be highly intereſting; and, indeed the judgment of the Aſſembly ſhews it is ſo; for they found the conſiderations brought in ſupport of each plan of ſo complicated and delicate a nature, and, at the ſame time, ſo important, that they choſe to defer making their choice until to-morrow, though it had already been diſcuſſed three days, the general rule for queſtions upon the conſtitution.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government itſelf finds it can no longer hide the following particulars of the defeat of General Schroder, and the conſequences of that defeat, in the country of Waes, and the town of Waeſmunſter, &c.

"The attack, ſays a Bruſſels paper, to diſlodge the rebels from the fine village of Turnhout, failed, becauſe the detachment of grenadiers led on by General Schroder himſelf, engaged in the ſtreets with too much impetuoſity, without waiting for the reſt of the corps which were to ſuſtain them; having penetrated as far as the Great Square, they there ſuffered under a moſt deſtructive fire from the windows, the tiles, the cellars; in ſhort, from all ſides and directions, without being in a capacity to return the aſſault, or to defend themſelves from it, inſomuch, that between one and two hundred were killed, before they could poſſibly diſentangle themſelves, and make their retreat out of the town; but ſo far from being purſued, they had full leiſure to revenge themſelves in the environs, when they gave the miſerable inhabitants a taſte of the firſt fruits of a civil war.

"The prieſts are the great ſtirrers up of the flame. Moſt of them have taken care to retire from Compigne, leaving the peaſants to ſuſtain the dangers of the revolt. A part of the country of Waes, is infeſted with the contagion. The town of Waeſmunſter, and two others of that part of Flanders, have reared the ſtandard of rebellion, viz. a red croſs on a white ground, to mark it as a religious war. The Abbés Tongerloo and St Bernard, are ſaid to be at the rebels head-quarters in Turnhout."

MANNER OF ESCAPE

Of the Archbiſhops of MALINES *and* ANTWERP.

As the Cardinal-Archbiſhop, in particular, was known to be at the head of the preſent revolt in Brabant, Government, at the time of ſhutting up the gates of Bruſſels, gave ſtrict orders to the guard not to ſuffer his Eminence to eſcape through them, thinking to detain him, no doubt, as an hoſtage of future importance. But on Wedneſday, the 28th of October, the Cardinal-Archbiſhop, together with the Archbiſhop of Antwerp, found means to elude the guard with a dexterity that does credit to their invention.

Being informed that General d'Arberg was to depart that day, the two Archbiſhops ventured on the following ſtratagem: They found means to clothe their footmen in the livery given by the General; and, thus attended, drove boldly up to the gate. The officer of the guard, at the ſight of the General's livery, did not heſitate to open the gate; and not having the honour of a perſonal acquaintance with the Count, had no occaſion to look into the carriage, where the two Prelates ſat ſnugly, enveloped in their Roquelaures.

Cedunt arma togæ.

LONDON.

NOVEMBER 18.

This morning, their Majeſties and the Princeſſes arrived at Buckingham Houſe from Windſor Lodge; from whence his Majeſty went to St James's Palace, where there was a Levee for the foreign miniſters, nobility, &c.

Their Majeſties will this evening viſit Covent Garden Theatre, to ſee the performances of the *Dramatiſt* and the *Highland Reel*.

The Duke of Wales, the Duke of York and Clarence, dined with the Royal Family, at Windſor Lodge; and the Prince ſpent the greater part of yeſterday with the King.

The Prince of Wales leaves Brighthelmſtone for this ſeaſon on Friday night; there is a great deal of hunting company now there, but few ladies.

The immediate bone of political contention between the two Chancellors, originated in the Poſt-office—Mr Pitt, offended at Lord Carteret's laſt vote on the Regency queſtion, turned him out: this was taken in high dudgeon by Lord Carteret's friend, Lord Thurlow—Mr Pitt, driven ſo hard of late for an Iriſh Lieutenant, was obliged to nominate the Earl of Weſtmoreland, Lord Carteret's ſucceſſion at the Poſt-office.—The indignant Chancellor on this ſays, "though he has appointed him, let Mr Pitt ſend his Earl to Ireland, if he dare: for the moment he does, I will inſiſt upon Lord Carteret's re-appointment as Poſt Maſter General, and ſee how the Chancellor of the Exchequer will help himſelf."—How the matter may terminate, we will not venture to predict; but certain it is, that the *threat* has hitherto prevented Lord Weſtmoreland's vacating his ſeat at the Poſt-office, though he is unqueſtionably nominated the new Lord Lieutenant of the ſiſter kingdom!!!

When the head and body of the late Mr George Grenville were opened, the bones, particularly about the head, had loſt their oſſified ſtate, ſo that a pin or a pencil might with eaſe have been puſhed through them. In Dr Frank Nicholas's life, written in Latin, but not publiſhed by the late Dr Lawrence, this extraordinary caſe is mentioned, with a copper-plate impreſſion; and, it is feared, the Marquis of Buckingham's diſorder is ſomewhat ſimilar to it.

The Antelope packet has brought over remittances from the Leeward Iſlands, to the amount of upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds; and has likewiſe brought over three thouſand five hundred pounds in ſpecie.

On Wedneſday laſt, Captain William Thomſon was ſworn in by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, to the command of a new ſhip, built on the bottom of the Calcutta. The above ſhip is to be called the Lord Thurlow, ſhe is of 800 tons burthen, and will be launched this day, at the dock-yard, Limehouſe Hole.

The Marquis de la Fayette introduced, the other day, an innovation in military diſcipline, of ſo ſingular a nature, as to merit a diſtinguiſhed notice. Having occaſion to puniſh ſome of the common ſoldiers of the national guard, he cauſed the court martial to be compoſed of officers, ſerjeants, corporals, and common ſoldiers. The new idea of admitting common ſoldiers as members of a court martial, and of being judged by one's peers, was reſerved for M. de la Fayette; and if it ſhould be adopted by other commanders, will form a new æra in the annals of the army. Whatever may be the judgment of military men upon it, the attempt ſhews a humane and patriotic temper in the Marquis, and will, in the preſent juncture, add popularity to that cauſe which could introduce a ſpirit of equality, even into that claſs of men, over whom, of all others in modern ſociety, the iron rod of ſubordination is wielded with the ſevereſt, and, too often, the moſt capricious hand.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, we are informed, that about a week ſince, the French King obtained permiſſion to take his favourite amuſement of hunting; but he had no ſooner got to the outſide of the gates of the Palace, with his attendants, than he found himſelf ſurrounded by an incredible mob of men and women, armed with old fire-locks and ruſty ſabres, and mounted on a variety of animals, ready to attend his Majeſty: but the King being rather ſurpriſed and terrified at the appearance of this ſtrange aſſemblage, thought proper to decline the hunt, and retire into the Palace.

The merchants of Oſtend applied to the Magiſtrates and Commandant to know whether the town was capable of ſtanding out againſt a ſiege; and it was found that they had no means of defending themſelves againſt an attack. Oſtend, therefore, is ready to receive the patriots whenever they approach.

Letters from Oſtend mention the detention of ſome Flemings of diſtinction at Ghent, from whence they were coming to England.

The amount of the plate ſent into the Mint of Paris, from the 22d of September to the 22d of October, is 5,452,436 livres.

The Convent of Benedictines has preſented the National Aſſembly of France with a gift of 2,550,000 livres.

Paris is no longer in want of bread. The Committee at the Hotel de Ville, in order to encourage the bakers to provide a plentiful ſupply, daily buy up the whole of what remains unſold at night.

Two perſons were arreſted on the 8th inſt. for forging the billets of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte.

Letters from Bearn announce, that there is a kind of conteſt in that province, the States of which are aſſembled, between the people and the adherents of Ariſtocracy; the former wiſhing to adhere to the decree of the National Aſſembly, aboliſhing the privileges of particular provinces, and the latter to oppoſe it. It is eaſy to foreſee that the people will prevail.

In the province of Brittany, the decree declaring the right of the Nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the church, has been received with general approbation.

Among the arts employed to obſtruct the progreſs of the Revolution, that of calumniating the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the Aſſembly has not been omitted.

The Emperor has written to Field Marſhal Laudohn, requeſting him to paſs the winter in his capital; and many of the Nobility have beſought the Monarch to appoint a public entry for that hero. In the mean time, as it ſeems fixed that the Field Marſhal and the Archduke Francis are to be at Vienna on the 4th of November, the Nobility have reſolved to go in proceſſion to meet him, and the public in general are deviſing means to receive the old hero, with all poſſible honour. The citizens of Prague have reſolved to erect a bronze ſtatue in honour of him.

The country people in Auſtrian Flanders are divided in ſentiment relative to the preſent contention between the patriots, and the Imperial Joſeph; in conſequence of which, not the leaſt oppoſition is made to the marching of the troops of either party, but the gates of the ſeveral towns are opened, without the leaſt ſhew of reſiſtance, to the firſt comers.

The march of the Pruſſian troops to Liege ſeems to be decided, according to the Courier of the Lower Rhine, of the 7th of November, where it is ſaid,—"Notwithſtanding the apparent contradictions concerning the march of our troops for Liege, we can aſſure the public it will take place immediately."

In the county of Horn, the peaſants have been employed in levelling the roads for the artillery, which will be very numerous; at leaſt, it is certain, the cannon is of a very large bore, ſince eleven horſes are appointed to draw each piece. The troops are all infantry, viz. 4000 from the garriſon of Magdeburg, 400 from Munſter, 4000 from Juliers, 4000 from Bonn, and 4000 from Coblentz.

Letters from Stockholm bring an account of an action having happened at Avolax, in Finland, on the 9th ult. between the corps under General Stedingk, and a body of Ruſſians. In the firſt onſet the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of two batteries belonging to the Swedes; but they afterwards not only retook them, but drove the Ruſſians off, who loſt 100 in killed, wounded, and priſoners; amongſt the latter are five officers. The Swedes loſs is 13 killed, and 40 wounded; amongſt the latter are two captains. One ſubaltern officer and two of their artillery were taken priſoners.

Mr George Booth Maxwell, a young gentleman of Jamaica, was tried on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Kingſton, on a charge of a novel nature—Burglary with intent to raviſh. It appeared in evidence, that the lady of an eminent barriſter at Spaniſh Town, young, beautiful, and of ſtrict virtue, had made an impreſſion on the heart of the unhappy youth—The propriety of the lady's conduct gave him no room to hope that he ſhould ſucceed in ſeducing her from her huſband. In his abſence, therefore, he ſecreted himſelf in the houſe, and broke into Mrs ——'s chamber, after ſhe had retired to reſt. Awakened and alarmed by the intruſion, the lady demanded who he was, and ſcreamed for help. He replied, "Maxwell!" and behaved in a manner the moſt inſulting and outrageous; but from her reiterated cries, he thought it prudent to deſiſt, and make his eſcape. The indictment was laid capitally, and he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

The Americans, enlightened as they are in other reſpects, have ſtill a ſtrong tincture of religious enthuſiaſm. They have lately advertiſed a lecture for the benefit of two needy families, and to ſupply firing for the poor againſt the winter. The intention is good, but the manner ſtrange. The lecture is on the divinity of JESUS CHRIST, to be delivered by a man *who had been more than thirty years an Atheiſt.*—If we can admit an inſpiration ſimilar to that which alighted on St Paul at his converſion, this may be very well; otherwiſe, more might be expected from a man who had been in the conſtant ſtudy and practice of the orthodox principles of religion.

Dr Withers has become as zealous for the Proteſtant religion as ever Lord George Gordon was before he commenced Jew. His apprehenſions for the religion of a Great Perſonage, are like thoſe of an Iriſh Preſbyterian preacher, who, after obtaining an audience from the Earl of Cheſterfield, when that nobleman was Chief Governor, informed him that his coachman was a *papiſt*. His Lordſhip anſwered very gravely, "then I ſhall take care that he never drives me to *maſs*."

A morning print, ever forward in ſupport of Mr Pitt, is now buſily employed in attempting to perſuade its readers into a belief, that there has been no diſſentions in the Cabinet, and that the two Chancellors are cordial friends, and have never differed about *places*;—to theſe *well-informed* writers it may not be amiſs to aſk, How comes it that his Honour Pepper Arden, has never ſat as ſubſtitute for Lord Thurlow, ſince his appointment to the Rolls, notwithſtanding cuſtom has almoſt made that a right of his office?

The Duke of Richmond is forming a plan of fortification in the neighbourhood of Chatham, oppoſite Gillingham Creek. It is computed that it will employ an hundred felons, who will thus be rendered ſerviceable to the public. The gentleman, who is to ſuperintend this work, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much on the Continent as an engineer, and is by birth a Scotchman.

On Wedneſday night laſt the main-maſt of the Royal George (ſunk at Spithead in Auguſt 1782) broke from the ſhip, and drifted into Stoke's Bay, where it was found the next morning, and has ſince been conveyed to his Majeſty's Dock-yard.

Three per cent. Conſols. ſhut Dec. 2: open Jan. 31.
Five per cent. ſhut Dec. 9. open Dec. 27.
Three per cent. 1726, ſhut Dec. 10. open January.
All for dividends due January 5.

Lord Maſſarene, it is ſaid, has reſolved to ſell all his eſtates in Ireland, and purchaſe in England.

Notwithſtanding the many inſtances lately recorded, of aſtoniſhing pedeſtrian performances, yet we think the following worth relating:—A lady of Briſtol undertook, a few days ſince, to walk for her amuſement, one mile on the turnpike road in eleven minutes, and there is no doubt but ſhe would have accompliſhed it in ten minutes, had the ground been level; but notwithſtanding the unevenneſs of the road, ſhe performed it with eaſe in eleven minutes and a half.—Would our fair countrywomen in general accuſtom themſelves more to this healthful exerciſe than ſeems to be the faſhion, they would not only find it give them a more beautiful bloom upon their cheeks than any that art can beſtow, but they would alſo be free from that langour and debility with which ſuch numbers of them are oppreſſed, owing to their ſedentary mode of life.

A few days ſince died, John Vaughan, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, at his ſeat near Haverfordweſt.

Mrs Hogarth, relict of the late celebrated Hogarth, died on Saturday laſt, at her houſe in Leiceſter-fields. This lady was daughter to Sir James Thornhill, Hiſtory Painter to Queen Anne.

The following is an abſtract of the will of the late Miſs Catley, as proved and depoſited in Doctors Commons: it is all in her own hand-writing, and is ſigned, *Ann Cateley*; from which it appears, that ſhe ſpelt her name Cateley, not Catley, as generally underſtood. The probate proves her to have died worth 5000 l. but what above that ſum it is impoſſible, from the will, to aſcertain.

She gives all her property, of every ſort and denomination whatever, (ſave and except her wearing-apparel, watch, trinkets, &c. which ſhe gives to her eldeſt daughter living at her death,) to and equally amongſt her eight children, William Francis Laſcelles, Rowley Laſcelles, Frances Laſcelles, Charlotte Laſcelles, Jane Laſcelles, George Robert Laſcelles, Elizabeth Laſcelles, and Edward Robert Laſcelles, and the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them, the ſhares to be paid to ſuch of them as ſhall be 21, and the ſhares of ſuch as ſhall be under that age to be veſted in the funds, and the intereſt to be paid for their education till that age.

By a codicil to her will, ſhe gives to her nephews Robert and William Fox, 50 l. each, and appoints Major-General Francis Laſcelles, Eſq; executor, with a legacy of 10 l. for a mourning-ring.

Our letters from Vienna, by Friday's mail, inform us, that on the 9th of October, the Ruſſians, after having made themſelves maſters of the fortreſs of Belanka, marched to beſiege Akierman; and, though the Turkiſh garriſon conſiſted of 1900 men, the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of the fortreſs, having granted the Turks an honourable capitulation.

The conquerors found 60 pieces of cannon in the fort, and an immenſe quantity of military ſtores.

The Ruſſians are now maſters of the mouth and of both ſides of the Dniepher; and when the account came, Oczakow was inveſted. This town, it is thought, cannot hold out long, as all communication with it, both by land and by the Black Sea, is now entirely cut off.

The meſſenger who brought this news to Vienna, carried with him ſome links of chains, in which the Grand Vizier intended to have bound the Auſtrian troops, whom he hoped to have made priſoners of war. A great many waggons were loaded with theſe ſhocking chains, which fell into the hands of the Prince de Cobourg, after his victory at Martinelſie on the 22d of September.

One of theſe chains weighed two quintals and a half, was 14 feet long, and calculated to bind five priſoners.

As the Grand Vizier expected to make the whole of the Prince's forces priſoners of war, ſome judgement may be formed of the number of theſe chains, as well as of the waggons which carried them. The Emperor gave orders, that theſe horrid trophies ſhould be placed in the arſenal, there to remain as monuments, not only of the ſavage cruelty of the Turks, but alſo of their ſhameful defeat.

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands. Two of them are horſe, namely, Cobourg's and Keiſer's light dragoons.

Accounts were received at Vienna from Jaſſy, in Moldavia, that the Auſtrians had again defeated the Turks, near Brailow, had taken thirty pieces of cannon from them, and made themſelves maſters of that town.

Vaſlowa was taken without a ſhot.

Uſeful Diſcovery.—M. Hoffman, of Leir, in Eaſt Friſland, took ſix pounds of freſh roots of couch, or dog's graſs, and after cutting them in pieces and bruiſing them, made a maſh of them with boiling water. This he fermented with four ounces of yeaſt, and when the fermentation was finiſhed, put the liquor into an alembic, and drew off a watery ſpirit from it, which, after being rectified, produced four ounces of liquor as ſtrong as a common malt ſpirit, and of a much more agreeable flavour. He therefore recommends this weed, which may be had, if not for nothing, at leaſt for the expence of digging it out of the ground, to the notice of diſtillers, as a decoction of it may ſerve for cooling their marſh, and thus greatly increaſing their quantity of ſpirit. Of a decoction of thoſe roots, with a little yeaſt and hops, he likewiſe made a tollerable palatable beer, which kept good for three months. Perhaps treacle, in the proportion of half a pound to a gallon, would be no uſeleſs addition. A compoſition of this kind too might ſerve for making vinegar, equal in goodneſs to the common malt vinegar uſed in this country, and one hundred per cent. cheaper. This root, which is now only uſed for manure, for which purpoſe it is burned, containing a large quantity of ſaccharine matter. From three ounces of the expreſſed juice, M. Hoffman obtained two drams and thirty-three grains of chryſtallized ſaccharine acid. In ſome parts of Sweden, in ſcarcity of corn, they make thoſe roots into bread.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, (Jamaica,) September 9.

"An extraordinary circumſtance happened in this town a few days ſince, to a young Jeweſs, daughter of Mr Jacob Mendez Guntſa, deceaſed. This girl, who is about 14 years of age, has, from her infancy, been entirely dumb and nearly deaf; being preſent

when her father was in the agonies of death, she was so affected as to fall into violent fits; on her recovery, to the utter astonishment and terror of all persons present, she began to articulate, and, with every mark of the most poignant grief, bewailed the loss of her deceased parent, in terms perfectly to be understood. This phenomenon, as wonderful as it is interesting, will doubtless prove a theme for discussion to the speculative philosopher, who wishes to account for every uncommon appearance proceeding from natural causes."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 18.

Bank Stock, 182 a 181½.	India Stock, 176.
3 per cent. red. 76½ a 77¼ a ¼.	Ditto Ann. —
Ditto con. 77⅞ a 78⅛ a 78.	Ditto Bonds, 110.
Ditto 1726, —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. con. 96½ a 97.	Old Ann. —
5 per cent. 117¼ a ½.	New Ditto, —
Bank Long Ann. 22¼ a 13-16ths.	3 per cent 1751, —
Ditto, 1778, 1779, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Short 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, 161.
Tontine, 97¼.	1½ 6 d.
	Exchequer Bills, —

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	4	Oporto,	5	6⅛
Ditto Sight,	38		Paris,	26½	
Rotterdam,	38	6	Ditto 2 U.	26½	
Hamburgh,	34	11 2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.	27½	
Lisbon,	5	6⅛	Dublin,	8	

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 17. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Mrs Riddell of Ardnamurchan was safely delivered of a daughter at Dunipace, the 19th inst.

Died at Perth, 19th current, Mrs Alison Tod, wife to James Chalmers writer in Perth.

Died at Leith, on the 16th inst. Mrs Frances Inglis, wife of Mr Robert Harrup surgeon.

William Johnston, Esq; of Banks, writer to the signet, died at Lockerby, the 16th curt.

On the 11th of August last, died at Lucea, in Jamaica, Mr William Younger, mill-wright. He was a man of talents, and good dispositions; therefore much regretted by all who knew him.

Last week, died at Kilmarnock, after a very short illness, Mr James M'Lean, late Town-treasurer, and one of the principal carpet-manufacturers in that place.

Thursday died, at his house in Paisley, Mr Ebenezer Picken, senior.

On Tuesday the wife of a carter at Leith was delivered of three sons, two of whom, with the mother, are alive, and doing well; the other is dead. All her former children were still-born.

When success to the New College, was drunk on Monday, at the entertainment given at the New Assembly Rooms, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh craved a toast.—It is usual, said his Grace, to put new furniture into new buildings, but I give "A long continuance to the OLD CHAIRS in the New College." A very handsome compliment to the present Professors.

Mr Pultney was then given as the founder of a New Chair (Agriculture,) in the College.

The principal Toasts, given at the Anniversary Meeting of the Revolution Club on Wednesday last, were the following, viz.—The King—The Queen—The Prince of Wales—The Duke of York—The Duke of Clarence—The Princess Royal, and the other branches of the ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER. Betwixt eight and nine o'clock, the grand [illegible] KINGDOMS FROM POPERY, SLAVERY, AND ARBITRARY POWER, was drank with loud acclamations, all the Members standing. The following Toasts were also given:—To the memory of John Hampden, Lord Russel, Algernon Sydney, and those Illustrious Patriots, who contributed to raise the fabric of our glorious Constitution, and cemented it with their blood—To the memory of Thomson, the author of the Seasons, the great friend of liberty and mankind, and the best poet this country ever produced—May we never have occasion for another Revolution—The Friends of Liberty all over the globe—May all the nations of the world soon enjoy as much liberty as Great Britain—Freedom to the Slaves—Success to the New University—The Students attending the University—Prosperity to the Family of Hopetoun, which contributed so largely to the Royal Infirmary, and other public works in Edinburgh, particularly to the present Representative of that noble family, who, by his liberal subscription to the New College, was the cause of its being so early begun. (The Earl of Hopetoun made a very genteel reply.)—Sir John Sinclair, and all the Members of the House of Commons, who, like him, devote their attention and abilities to promote the interest of their country. (Sir John Sinclair made an elegant reply.)—The Dean and the Faculty of Advocates. (The Dean made a very suitable answer.)—Prosperity to the British Fisheries—Success to the Grand Canal, may it soon be completed, and extend from sea to sea—The Land of Cakes, &c. &c. Many patriotic, Revolution, and other songs were sung, and the evening concluded with that mirth, harmony, and festivity, which so joyful an occasion inspired, and which have always been the characteristics of this ancient, respectable, and constitutional Club.

On Thursday last, was launched at Leith, for Captain John Hunter, a fine new brig, called *the Caledonia*, built by Mr D[illegible] Brown shipbuilder, and thought to be one of the handsomest and completest merchant vessels that was ever launched at this place.

This morning, about three o'clock, Mr George Williamson messenger, brought to town, and lodged in the tolbooth here, Thomas Wilson farmer at Harestaines, near Jedburgh, accused of discounting a forged bill with the British Linen Company for 100l. Sterling. He was apprehended in consequence of an application from Robert Dundas, Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, to the Lord Justice Clerk, and upon the warrant of one of the Lords of Justiciary.

John Aitken, who was originally a collier, and afterwards assumed the character of a writer in Edinburgh, was on Thursday night brought prisoner to Edinburgh from Falkirk, in virtue of the Sheriff's warrant, upon an accusation of having stolen a process from the Justice of Peace Clerks Office here, and fraudulently destroyed the same. Aitken was yesterday examined by the Sheriff, and thereafter banished the shire of Edinburgh for life, with certification, that if ever he returned, he is to be whipped, and banished again.

Yesterday morning, while some men were unloading a cart of wood in Bell's wynd, Glasgow, a piece fell by accident upon the horse, which made him run off and overturn one of them, who is said to be dangerously hurt, the wheel having run over his body.

Thursday morning, a woman was taken out of the Clyde drowned.

For several weeks past, the Havannah and High-streets of Glasgow, have been very much infested by a swindler or sharper, who goes about from house to house, especially among the old and unsuspicious women, and by various stratagems and pretexts, defrauds them of any money they can afford; pretending he has some tubs of tea to leave with them—at other times tobacco—and that he has fallen short of change, and requests the change of a note. By these artful means he deceives the unwary, and makes off in a pretended hurry, without leaving any thing.—He appears to be about 50 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, and goes in the habit of a countryman, with sometimes a cap under his bonnet, and a whip or staff in his hand.

The ports in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton are shut against the importation of all foreign grain for the current quarter.

By the Isabella, Captain Currie, from James River, Virginia, just arrived, we have advices, that the frost mentioned in our last, was equally destructive on that river, and that the tobacco then in the fields (of which there was an unusual quantity for that season of the year) was totally destroyed. This happened on the first and second days of October, and we give it from undoubted authority.

PREACHERS.

It is reported, that there is soon to be a meeting of all the Preachers within the Presbyteries of Glasgow, Paisley, and Hamilton, to take into consideration the following point most interesting to them, and indeed to every friend to humanity.

It has been long a complaint against our excellent Church Establishment, that there is no provision made for its Preachers. A young man, after he has, with much expence and labour, rendered himself fit to be found qualified to preach the Gospel, finds himself, at the end of his hard study and long preparation, as it were a destitute stranger in the world, without the means of support from that profession for which he had so painfully endeavoured to qualify himself. He is thus—with all the education and abilities fitted to make him fill with respectability, perhaps honour, the most important offices in society—thrown a burden on his friends, or obliged to subject himself to the drudgery, the dependence, and often to the insults of a family, or to bury his talents and learning within the clay-built walls of some country village-school. In such a situation, poor and unprovided, yet obliged to maintain a decent external appearance, how strange is it for such men, when called to labour in the way of their profession, to be the ONLY PERSONS who, in their professional line, ask no recompence for their labours! Nay, instead of receiving a recompence, put themselves often to much expence, not only of labour, trouble, and time, but even of money, in the performance of their gratuitous services! "The labourer," in all professions, "is worthy of his hire;" and when men wish to be generous, and bestow favours, they commonly make it a rule, however, even with their best friends, to hold as sacred the *price of labour*; for it is their living, the result of the profession, by which only they are to be maintained.

This meeting, therefore, is to take into consideration a proposal respecting "an agreement to be entered into by all the Preachers within the above mentioned Presbyteries, to preach for no person under a certain stipulated sum, understood to be universally fixed as the reward of each discourse, that they, as well as other men, may receive something for their labours; and that if there be shame attendant upon taking a just debt, the shame may fall on no individual, but equally on the whole."

Last week Mr Hendrie, Preacher of the Gospel, was unanimously elected Minister to the Chapel of Ease in Gourock, vacant by the resignation of Mr Greenock.

Extract of a letter from Perth, Nov. 18.

"[illegible] minutes past two o'clock this morning, there was a violent earthquake about five miles from this town, at the printfield known by the name of Cromwellpark. It lasted about three seconds, in which time, a large house, five storeys, which was built for the purpose of a cotton-mill, was perfectly felt to shake so much as to alarm the people within to run out of the house. A smaller house, adjoining to the mill, not being so strongly built, one of the chimney tops fell down; luckily no person was hurt. Several alarming shocks were felt in the neighbourhood, particularly at Methven Castle, where the inhabitants were much alarmed by a great noise, like to the rattling of carts or coaces."

REVOLUTION in the FRENCH WEST INDIES.

MARTINIQUE.

St Pierre, Sept. 27. 1789.

No business has been done here these three days, owing to the great Revolution in France, which has reached this island in its full force. All ranks of people have got the National Cockade, and the streets resound with the cry of *Vive le Tiers Etat!* The merchants waited on the General, and presented him with the cockade, which he refused to wear, telling them, if they did not desist, he would make them know his power, by setting fire to the four quarters of St Pierre. The merchants replied, that in that case *he should himself grace the middle of the flames.* The General thought it prudent to retire to Fort Royal. The merchants then went to the Governor, who likewise declined wearing the cockade. They told him they did not come to ask him to wear the cockade as a favour, but to *command* him to wear it. He immediately put it in his hat. They then went on the barracks, and took the French cockades from the soldiers, and gave them the National ones, which the soldiers chearfully accepted, their officers having previously waited on the merchants, and told them their swords and themselves were at their service. The whole inhabitants then went in procession to the church, with colours flying, and bearing the flag of America, where a solemn *Te Deum* was performed for the restoration of French liberty. They made the Governor walk with them, and declare on the altar, that he would support the standard of the people. They then planted the French and American standards together, and a gentleman addressed the people as follows:

"We place this standard along with ours, in this sacred house, to show the high esteem in which we hold the people it belongs to. It is they who taught our hearts to glow with the love of liberty. It was by their sides we fought to attain that glorious end, and we fought not in vain. May the sunshine of liberty, which now begins to beam upon us, be never overcast, but may we zealously assist each other, and never know loss of *liberty* but with loss of *life*. Long live France and America united in friendship!" All the people said, *Amen*, and shouted with loud applause.

The General arrived at the Theatre last night, from Fort Royal. He was received with great coldness; at length, rising in the midst of the performance, he addressed the audience, with tears in his eyes, told them he was sorry for what he had done, and begged to be restored to their favour; he then kissed the National Cockade, and put it in his hat.

SEPT. 28. 1789.

The merchants and the army marched through the streets, to sing *Te Deum* again, and at the end of ever street proclaimed Monsieur le May their General, and solemnly *deposed* their former Chief from all authority, who they made to walk uncovered under the standard of the people, on which was written, *Vive la Nation.* The colours were deposited in the Church, and the merchants and people vowed, on the altar, to support, with their lives and properties, the glorious cause they had engaged in.

The deposed General, after promising to depart from the island in twenty-four hours, was allowed to go to Fort Royal, where he tore the cockade he had kissed the night before, and swore vengeance against the people.

A very respectable merchant was obliged to ask pardon on the public street for some disrespectful words he had spoken of the National Cockade.

ST LUCIE.

At a very full meeting of the inhabitants of Gross Islet and Castries, held on the 23d of September, they came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Renovation of the French Constitution, by asserting the Rights of Man, ought to engage the inhabitants of this island to partake in this joyful event.

That public rejoicings, on the 14th of July, each year, down to the latest posterity, ought to eternalize this happy Revolution.

That a purse of money shall be made up, and sent to the States General, to be distributed among the widows and orphans of the generous defenders of their country, who sealed, with their blood, the Revolution, on the memorable 14th of July, when the Bastile was taken.

That each citizen shall wear the National Cockade, that precious and reverend symbol of French glory.

That on the 30th of next month, a grand *colonial festival* be held over the whole island, to celebrate the glorious Revolution.

This evening there was a grand ball, which lasted the whole night, and the towns were superbly illuminated.

By the Eleonora, Taylor, arrived in the Clyde, we have received New York papers, from which we have extracted the following:—

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 10.

The House of Representatives, after great debate, have agreed to fix the permanent seat of the Federal Government, on the eastern side of the Susquehannah, and to remain in this city until buildings fit for their accommodation are provided.

We learn, that some persons, anticipating the greatest crops of corn ever known in this state, from present appearances, have offered to deliver corn, in January next, at 8 s. per barrel, containing five bushels.

As a proof that the late harvest is uncommonly great, we insert the following:—A gentleman in Greenwich township, Suffolk county, New Jersey, reaped off 2½ acres, and 20 perches, 100 bushels, of the yellow bearded wheat.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Our American Pliny, Dr Mitchell, has discovered, that anchovies are very abundant along the sea coast of New York; he has pickled some bottles of them, and finds them as good as those which are brought from the Straits; our tables may hereafter be supplied with this article of diet from our own waters, and preclude the need of importation; thus it appears, that this country is found to be more abundant in good things, as discovering eyes are directed to spy them out."

NASSAU, *(New Providence,) Aug.* 19.

Never did universal health prevail in the Bahama Islands, at this season of the year, more than at this present time. But agriculture is stunned—manufacciently employed in *hooking*:—all which diseases are occasioned by a *deep decay* and *consumption* in the *purse*.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 17.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Lewes, Sussex on Delaware, Sept. 2. 1789.

"A remarkable tornado, hurricane, whirlwind, or water-spout, with storm and hail, discharged itself in the neighbourhood of Lewes, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the second instant. What I observed, and have learned concerning it, is as follows:—That a very black cloud arose at S. W. the wind having been southerly all that day. This cloud was slowly carried to the east, till it reached the sea, when it began to move rapidly towards the north, or northwest, possibly by a trade-wind. After it passed Lewes, going up the bay, it seemed to meet a strong north wind from the land, when by the meeting of various winds in almost opposite directions, a tornado ensued, which seemed to raise much water high into the regions of eternal frost and ice. The whirlwind then took to the land, and seems to have made an arch, at a mile and a half, or two miles distance from Lewes; at least as to the nucleus, vortex, center or axis of it, perhaps the length of the line, or half circle which it ran, would measure five miles. Its course is effectually marked by great devastation—the whirlwind breaking the most flourishing green oak trees, often in the middle, and some near the tops—fences were levelled with the earth, fields of Indian corn totally stripped of their leaves, even the humble Irish potatoes were torn up and strewed in the dust. These things were done in the middle of it, where the hail lasted four minutes, as large as musket shot; some birds were found dead, and some old houses blown down, &c. but by the kindness of Heaven no human lives were lost. But for a mile or a mile and a half around its internal furious whirl, what I saw most remarkable, was, that sheets of solid water fell instead of rain. The blast followed in quicker succession than waves in the sea, and every blast brought a wave, so quickly, that though my prospect was from a hill, yet on the descending ground the water could neither sink nor run off, but stood over the whole ground like a pond.—Some hail also fell for 2 or 3 minutes, but with less fury, and of less magnitude than in the vortex, yet so as to break some panes of glass, so that one house had 40 lights broken, others less, as they were more or less exposed. Very sharp thunder also attended it, which probably broke the whirl, and shortened its duration. The warmest gratitude is due to the glorious Ruler of Nature that the town was spared, and in the country so little damage sustained."

IRISH STATE-LOTTERY, 1789.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 14,032 was drawn a prize of 10l. and, as first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500l. more.

No. 18,722, a prize of 10,000l. No. 28,118, 100l.

And the following prizes of 20l. each,

No. 9901, 12,537, 26,024, 29,818, 31,334.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

			Ther.	Bar.
Thursday,	*Nov.* 19.	8 P. M.	42	29.70
Friday,	20.	8 A. M.	40	29.60
		8 P. M.	42	29.72
Saturday,	21.	8 A. M.	43	29.84

THE POET'S PRAYER.

COME from your sylvan havats ye tuneful Nine!
And to a hunger-bitten, jaded Bard,
With kind [illegible], lend a gracious ear.

Whether from Heliconia's verdant brow
Ye eye the Phocian plains, or on the top
Of high Parnassus waste the gleesome hours
In gay amusement—let your suppliant's pray'r
Whom famine stabs sincere, claim your regard,
Borne in the arms of some kind westland gale:—

My lank, long, lanthorn jaws, that ne'd to hang
Loaded with plumpness, like the comely breasts
Of a ripe maiden, now salute my eyes,
As oft I view them in the amber brook;
(For mirror have I none) like a death's head,
Unpleasant to the sight. My limber legs,
Like two green willow boughs, fling, noodling on;
Beneath my beefless ribs; while my great soul,
With heavenly fire subsisted, must bow down
To woes she merits not. Hear then my suit;—
And if you hear not, may each thunder storm
That clouds the cave of mighty Eolus,
Roaring with fury, blow you deaf and dumb:
Or some rage whirlwind bear you from the cliff,
Where haply you may join the mirthful song,
Oblivious of your votaries, and immerge you,
Plump over head and ears in Hippocrene.

Last night I dreamt, that in a splendid hall
I feasted, where the loaded table groan'd
Beneath a weight of victuals; and the wine
Sparkl'd, of various hue: My edg'd desire,
And whetted appetite, hurried me on
To gormandize.—I seiz'd the glitt'ring steel
To hew a slice, large as a mastiff's head,
From a fair sirloin of the fairest beef.
—But fate, ill fate, resolv'd to blast my hopes,
Had will'd it, that a base unlucky bug
So stung my lank posteriors that I started,
And, turning, felt myself among the straw.
The luscious vision fled: The crouded board,
That lately charm'd me, yielded to a heap
Of paper fragments—satires, epigrams,
Contents and title-pages; while the wine,
Sparkling and gen'rous as the heav'nly juice
With which fair Hebe fill'd the cup of Jove,
Was luckiesly supplanted by a jug
Of beggarly stale beer; and I, poor I!
As empty as before, had nought to eat!

Grant then, ye Nine!—for meant is what I pray for,—
If such ye can bestow, as plump a sirloin
As that I dreamt of, from a fatted bullock
Doom'd to the liter of some greedy god
For an atonement; and if not of that,
E'en shear it from the hip of Pegasus;
—For I must eat, by Jove!—and I must drink,
Since your dry, stinking springs shakes not the thirst.

Let me have wine; one sparkling, smiling bumper
Of true Falernian; then may burning auster
Drink up your muddy horse-pond to the dregs!
Till Bards (like Sampson when his head was shav'd)
Become like other writers, for the want
Of inspiration. Grant me this request;
Or, if you do not, may you stink in scorn
Wherev'r you are heard of, and be mark'd
For cruel, peevish, blasted, nasty gypsies!

PAISLEY, OCT. 24. E. P.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN EDINBURGH, Nov. 20.

Wheat,	21 s. 6 d.	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 0 d.
Barley,	18 0	17 6	16 3
Oats,	14 9	13 4	12 3
Peafe,	14 6	13 6	12 6

N. B. We had a terrible rainy day, but the Markets were very quick.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Nov. 19. Leviathan, Nicols, from Hamburgh, goods.
Lark, Paris, from Tapsham, goods.
Speedwell, Abercrombie, from Bremen, goods.
Mary, Kelly, from Dundee, wheat.
One sloop with coals.

SAILED,

James, Farquhar, for Newcastle, goods.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

No. 14,032, divided into six Eighths, and four Sixteenth Shares, and sold at this Office to ten different persons, was drawn a prize of TEN POUNDS, on the fourth day of drawing; and, being first drawn that day, is entitled to

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS MORE.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789,

Began drawing in Dublin, on Thursday the 12th *November, and accounts of the first four day's drawing are only yet arrived,*

THE TICKETS & SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,
Warranted Undrawn,
CONTINUE TO BE SOLD AND REGISTERED,
In Great Variety of Numbers, by

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

At their Licensed State Lottery Office,
Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

Where Adventurers may see an acknowledgment in writing by the Royal Bank of Scotland, securing to them the payment of all Prizes arising to the divided Tickets, till one month after they are paid by Government.

WATER PIPES.

A Parcel of TIMBER PIPES for draining ground, to be SOLD.

ALSO,

A quantity of ENGLISH ELM PIPES of 4 inches bore, of a good quality, fit for conveying water to any Gentleman's house or grounds, paper-mill, bleaching-ground, distillery, &c.

They are bored from trees of an unusual large size, and are iron hooped and jointed, ready for laying in the ground.

As those last mentioned are a parcel sent down from London over a contract quantity by mistake, they will be sold under value.

Apply at the weigh-house, Leith, or to James Gordon at Lawriston, Edinburgh, who is empowered to dispose of them.

TO LET,

Furnished, for six or eight months, and to be entered to immediately,

A GENTEEL LODGING in Hay's Street, Nicholson's Square, consisting of a handsome dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms and kitchen, with other conveniencies. Has also the privilege of a green and well.

The servant will show the house, and particulars may be learnt, by applying to Dalgleish and Forest, Auctioneers, Potter-row.

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS CONSPIRACY.

On Monday laſt Thomas Edward Bevan, Joſeph Parkinſon, Thomas *alias* John Wright, and James Ainſley, were arraigned on indictments for conſpiring againſt their maſters to raiſe the journeymens wages.

Mr Shepherd, for the defendants, obſerved, that ſuch indictments were inſtituted for the purpoſe of preventing combinations, very dreadful in their nature and conſequence. If that object could be attained without putting the unfortunate defendants in a ſituation of being without any reſource, either for their own ſupport or that of their families, the ends of public juſtice would be anſwered. He thought that object attained, though there were unlawful combinations exiſting, and very many perſons were then languiſhing for ſimilar offences, in different jails, in the moſt miſerable ſituation. He therefore threw the defendants on the mercy of the proſecutors and the Court, undertaking they ſhould plead guilty; and ſhould they at any time be guilty of any ſort of offence or combination, or avow any thing againſt the intereſt of their maſters, then they might be brought up to receive that puniſhment which they would deſerve. He wiſhed to avoid the conſequences of a conviction, which muſt inevitably be ruin, miſery, and diſtreſs, to the defendants.

Mr Sylveſter, for their maſters, obſerved, that the ends of theſe proſecutions were attained, if the defendants were convinced that what they had done was wrong: That the maſters had no wiſh to injure, nor any animoſity againſt any one of the men. It was the alarming combination they wanted to ſuppreſs; and the puniſhment of theſe men muſt be exceedingly ſevere, if the maſters proceeded to convict them. It was not their wiſh to tear them from their families, and ſend them for two or three years to a loathſome jail. He therefore ſaid, if theſe men were ſincere, would come into Court with that contrition which was expected from them, plead guilty, and throw themſelves on the mercy of the proſecutors, thoſe proſecutors had no wiſh to purſue them to a ſevere puniſhment, unleſs they ſhould offend again.

Mr Garrow ſaid, it will be well for theſe men to remember, that this is not the concluſion of the buſineſs. It is only the evil day poſtponed; it is only puniſhment remitted. If they behave as good members of ſociety, this offence will not be included in the catalogue of their ſins; but if they do not, it will increaſe the ſcore of their offences. Theſe men are to underſtand, that if they do not offend again, they will not be brought up for puniſhment; but it is alſo to be underſtood, that this favour is extended to them on condition that they ſhall not enter into any new conſpiracies themſelves; but, on the contrary, that they will do their utmoſt, by their influence and example, to prevent the like in others. In ſhort, it is a ſincere repentance that we aſk for, and that repentance to be ſhewn by their good conduct, for the benefit of the trade in general.

Mr Recorder. The Counſel for the defendants ſeems to have taken a part which certainly does his feelings much honour; and I hope, may be of eſſential ſervice to the public. If we impoſe a ſevere puniſhment on the parties, when the combination is at an end, we in fact do an injury to the public; becauſe we are depriving them of the advantage of a great many honeſt, ſober citizens; of men who having once done wrong, are diſpoſed to do right. The law knows no reſentment againſt the perſons of individuals; it is the crime alone which the law ſeeks to puniſh; but if theſe proſecutions were to take effect, and we were to puniſh theſe men, the only way [illegible] all probability, they would form very bad connections, and the public would be very materially injured, by the inforcement of this kind of proſecution. The conduct of the Counſel for the maſters does them equal honour, and the proſecutors have ſhewn lenity to theſe men; but, at the ſame time that they have ſhewn that lenity, on thoſe grounds upon which a public man ought always to act, as individuals they have abandoned any private reſentment that might have exiſted in their minds againſt theſe men. In ſhort, public advantage ſeems to be the only motive of theſe proſecutions, and the maſters are now ready to ſhew the defeudants every favour they can, upon condition of their behaving better in future. It is neceſſary ſomething ſhould be held over the heads of theſe people by way of terror, and after what has been ſaid by the Counſel for the priſoners, I ſhould hope there will be no occaſion, on the parts of the maſters, to bring forward againſt them the judgment of the Court.

Their recognizances were reſpited till further orders.

We hope this humane diſpoſition of the maſters towards the priſoners, will have its proper effect, and tend to ſuppreſs that ſpirit of combination, which has lately agitated the journeymen of different trades;—but, ſhould any new combinations be formed, the offenders muſt expect the utmoſt puniſhment the law allows.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR the Road between *Perth* and *Dundee*, through the Carſe of Gowrie, which is to be made Turnpike.

Application may be made to George Paterſon, Eſq. of Caſtle-Huntley.

WANTED,

TEN STOUT LADS, from 14 to 18 years of age, who wiſh to go to ſea, and bind for a certain number of years—they will meet with good encouragement. None need apply unleſs they bring a proper certificate of their good behaviour.

For further particulars, apply to John Kay and Company Leith.

Leith, Nov. 21. 1789.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN RICHMOND STREET.

THE FOURTH STOREY above the ſhops of that tenement of land lately built by William Dowie, maſon, to the eaſt of the Public Diſpenſary in Richmond Street, conſiſting of Four Rooms, a Light Bed Cloſet, and Kitchen, with a little Houſe on the back-ground, is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th January next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock in the evening.

The articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of John Rhind, writer in Edinburgh, who has full power to conclude a private bargain any time preceding the ſale.

HOUSES IN CHALMERS'S CLOSE.

TO LET,

THE THREE HOUSES in flats, lately built; alſo a HOUSE of three flats and garrets, all within itſelf.—Rent twenty pounds; all lying in a paved court, near the foot of Chalmers's Cloſe. The houſes are remarkably well-aired, having a free proſpect every way; the new houſes were all finiſhed laſt Candlemas, ſo that they are perfectly dry.

Particulars may be known from the proprietor in ſaid court.

N. B. As the houſes are now empty they may be entered to immediately.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

On Monday will be publiſhed,

A CATALOGUE of ſeveral thouſand VOLUMES in various languages, being the Libraries of the late James Thomſon and a Clergyman, deceaſed.—Choice Books in Divinity, Hiſtory, Mathematics, Voyages and Travels, Novels, &c. which will be ſold on Monday November 30. 1789, and the eight ſubſequent evenings, at ſix o'clock, in Martin's Sale Room, Old Bank Cloſe, where catalogues may be had.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN ONE LOT,

FOR BEHOOF OF CREDITORS,

Upon Wedneſday the 25th day of November current, at one o'clock afternoon, within the ſhop of JAMES ELDER, merchant, front of the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

THE Whole Stock of Goods of the ſaid James Elder, conſiſting of a variety of

Superfine, Second, & Narrow Cloths.	Caſſimeres, Silk Florentins, Veſt Stuffs, and Flannels.	Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Stockings.
Duffles, Corduroys, and other breeches Stuffs.		Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Which are in good condition, and many of them recently laid in.

The purchaſer will be entitled to the uſe of the ſhop, which is in a very eligible ſituation for buſineſs, till Whitſunday next.

The inventory and articles of ſale are in the hands of William Coulter, hoſier in Edinburgh, the truſtee. And, the ſhop will be open four lawful days previous to the ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the goods.

Nov. 14. 1789.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tueſday the 8th of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Warehouſes of Meſſ. Allan, Steuart, and Company, Leith.

SUNDRY Rectifying Materials, ſome Printed Books, Plate and Houſehold Furniture, Caſks, and other effects, being part of the effects of the creditors of Mr James Stein, late diſtiller at Kilbagie, and Mr James Haig, late diſtiller at Canonmills.

Catalogues to be had, eight days preceding the day of ſale by applying to William Grinly, broker in Leith—and the goods may be ſeen the day preceding the day of ſale, by applying as above.

STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET PLACE,

OCTOBER 31. 1789.

WE his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing the Stamp duties, duly authoriſed by the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, purſuant to an act paſſed in the 27th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, to let to farm the duties granted by "An act of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, on horſes let to hire for travelling poſt, and by time." do hereby give notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerſet Place, the ſaid duties to farm on *Tueſday the 1ſt of December next*, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, within the diſtrict under mentioned, (the former contract for the ſame having become void for non-performance of Covenants,) and to put up the ſaid Diſtrict, at the ſum placed oppoſite thereto, *(being the groſs amount of the Duty collected therein, for the year ending the 1ſt of Auguſt*, 1786) for the unexpired term, viz. from the 16th of December 1789, to the 1ſt of February 1791, to ſuch perſons as ſhall be willing to contract for the ſame. All perſons propoſing to bid for the ſaid duties within this Diſtrict, are, *on or before Friday the 27th of November next*, to ſignify their names and places of abode, by letter directed to us at our office aforeſaid. No perſon licenſed to let horſes for the purpoſe of travelling Poſt, nor any one for his uſe can be a Contractor for the ſaid Duties.

Diſtrict to be Let to Farm,

No. 1. North Britain—Produce 5167 l.

J. BINDLEY.
W. BAILLIE.
J. BYNG.

NOTICE

To the Juſtices of Peace and Commiſſioners of Supply

THE Committee named by the Juſtices of Peace and Commiſſioners of Supply in May laſt, for preparing the heads of the bill intended to be applied for to Parliament next ſeſſion, for regulating the ſtatute labour of the county of Renfrew, and for an additional aſſeſſment for building and repairing bridges in the ſaid county, requeſt, that the Juſtices of Peace and Commiſſioners of Supply will meet in the Abercorn Inn at Paiſley, on the 8th day of December next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, to receive their report, and to conſider the heads of the ſaid bill. As the bill has been printed and diſtributed among the heritors of land, and Magiſtrates of burghs in the ſaid county, ſome conſiderable time ago, it is expected, that, at this meeting, every objection to the bill will be finally diſcuſſed, in order that it may be brought into Parliament early next ſeſſion.

JAS. HILL, J. P. C.

GLASGOW, Nov. 19. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN NEALL, jun. Merchant in Edinburgh.

THAT at a meeting of the creditors of the ſaid John Neall, jun. held at Edinburgh the 17th of November curt. for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor on his ſequeſtrated eſtate, John King, accountant in Edinburgh, was elected; and a general meeting of the creditors appointed to be held in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d of December next, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to chuſe a truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate, in terms of the ſtatute.

And on the application of the ſaid John King to the Sheriff-depute of Edinburghſhire, he has fixed Wedneſday next the 25th current, and each of the three ſucceeding Wedneſdays, at two o'clock afternoon, in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, for the public examination of the ſaid John Neall, jun. his family, and others acquainted with his buſineſs. Of which intimation is hereby given to all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of LIEUT. WALTER GRAHAM of Glenny.

UPON the application of James Drummond, Eſq; of Perth, a creditor to the legal extent, the Court of Seſſion did, upon the 20th day of November current, ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtates of the ſaid Walter Graham, and appointed the creditors to meet within the Coffeehouſe of Edward Chriſtie in Stirling, upon the 4th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuſe an interim factor in terms of the ſtatute; and alſo granted commiſſion to any of the Magiſtrates of Stirling, or to the Sheriff Subſtitute, or any of the Juſtices of the Peace of the county of Stirling, to attend the ſaid meeting, and receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths upon the verity thereof, and to act otherwiſe in terms of the ſtatute.

SALE OF LANDS IN SHETLAND.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Townhouſe of Lerwick, on Wedneſday the 31ſt of March 1790,

THE LANDS in the Iſlands of Yell, Unſt, and Fetlar, part of the eſtate of the deceaſed BASIL SCOTT of Voeſgarth. Alſo, the Iſland of Balta, lying near to the Iſland of Unſt, and forming one of the beſt harbours in Shetland. This iſland is an excellent fiſhing ſtation, is entirely laid out to graze cattle and ſheep, having excellent graſs, and extends about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, has a rabbet warren, and good kelp ſhores.

The other lands to be ſold are moſt conveniently ſituated for the ling and cod fiſhing, of which great quantities are to be got at all ſeaſons, very near the lands, particularly in winter.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Robertſon of Goſſaburgh, and John Henderſon writer in Lerwick, who will likewiſe inform as to the different lots in which the lands are to be expoſed to ſale.

HOUSE IN BUNKERS-HILL

TO BE SOLD.

THE GARRET HOUSE of that tenement of land lately built by Alex. and Walter Paterſons and Charles Black in Bunkers-hill, conſiſting of four rooms and a kitchen, with two ſmall cellars in the ſunk ſtorey, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Pohl, tailor, is to be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 2d of December next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon.

The articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of John Rhind, writer in Edinburgh, who has full power to conclude a private bargain any time before the day of ſale.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF ROBERT CHRISTIE in Callinge.

THE truſtees appointed by the ſaid Robert Chriſtie, having now ſold his lands, are deſirous of having a ſtate of the debts due by him made up, that ſo the proper meaſures may be taken for payment thereof, do therefore again intimate to ſuch of the creditors of the ſaid Robert Chriſtie as have not lodged ſtates of their debts, that they will immediately do ſo, in the hands of Henry Walker, in Cupar the truſtees agent.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM CHALMERS, Late in Friertown.

THE funds of the ſaid William Chalmers being now about converted into caſh, notice is hereby given to his creditors immediately to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Henry Walker in Cupar, truſtee appointed by the ſaid William Chalmers, intimating that ſuch as fail to do ſo, will be cut out from any ſhare in the diviſion that is now to take place.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the deceaſed GEORGE KIRKWOOD, late merchant in Tranent, on the 9th current, the meeting appointed John Wilſon, merchant there, with the aſſiſtance of Mr Paiſley, ſchoolmaſter, to collect his debts, to diſpoſe of his ſhop goods and houſehold furniture, and to turn all his moveables into money, with all convenient ſpeed.

Thoſe who have any claims on the ſaid George Kirkwood, are deſired to tranſmit them to the ſaid John Wilſon.

It is expected all thoſe indebted to the ſaid George Kirkwood will make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MR WILLIAM KEITH, Accomptant, Edinburgh, truſtee appointed by the Earl of Glencairn for the purpoſe of paying off his debts contracted prior to the date of the truſt-deed, March 1780, having now cleared moſt of theſe debts, and intending to finiſh the truſt affairs, requeſts, that ſuch of the creditors, if any be, whoſe debts were ſo contracted, and who have hitherto neglected to produce their grounds of debt, and to make affidavit on the verity thereof, in terms of former advertiſements, may now lodge their claims and depoſitions with Thomas Tod, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, agent under the truſt deed, betwixt and the firſt day of January next; with certification that if they fail they will not thereafter be held entitled to the benefit of the truſt deed, and the truſtee will hold himſelf at liberty to cloſe the ſame.

FIR WOOD TO BE SOLD.

THAT there is juſt now Cutting, that FIR PLANTATION on the farm of Claſhbennie, in the pariſh of Errol, and ſhire of Perth, for Sale.—It is of a proper growth for waggon rails, and ſupports for collieries—The Plantation will be ſold at a ſlump ſum, or by the number of trees, as purchaſers may incline.

For particulars apply to Thomas Matthew, tenant of ſaid farm.

N. B. The above Plantation lies within a quarter of a mile of the river Tay, and where veſſels can be brought to, in ſafe moorings.

LANDS & FISHINGS IN FORFARSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of November 1789, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands of GRANGE of MONIFIETH, with the Tiends thereof, and Salmon Fiſhings upon the Frith of Tay, lying in the pariſh of Moniſieth, and county of Forfar.

The preſent rent of the eſtate, including the lands in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, is L. 553 10 0

From which deduce the public burdens, 57 4 8

There remains of free rent L. 496 5 4

The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſsbooks at 908 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The rent of one of the poſſeſſions ſet in tack augments 18 l. in three years. The farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion is moderately valued, and would give a higher rent if let in tack.

This eſtate lies in a populous manufacturing county, four miles eaſt from Dundee, bounded by the Frith of Tay on the ſouth, where veſſels with coal and lime are in uſe to be unloaded. There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a delightful view of the Frith of Tay and coaſt of Fife. Alſo a complete Court of Offices, lately finiſhed. The farm ſteadings are in excellent condition. Beſides thriving hedge rows there are thirteen acres entirely occupied with planting, which is in a very thriving ſtate, and neither the land nor trees are valued. The eſtate is capable of great improvement, as there are conſiderable manufactories and water-falls upon it.

The title-deeds, plan of the eſtate, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Keay, writer in Edinburgh.

To whom, or the proprietor at Grange, application may be made for further particulars, or for purchaſing by private bargain before the roup,

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For London,

THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH, (A New Ship)

WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails the firſt favourable weather.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe at 'Change hours. Mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at his houſe, foot of the Shore, Leith.

N. B. The cabins of the Ducheſs of Buccleugh are fitted up, for the reception and accommodation of paſſengers, in the moſt elegant and convenient manner. Beſides a large dining cabin, there are three ſleeping apartments for Ladies, and a large ſleeping room for Gentlemen, with a fire-place in each of the two large rooms.

☞ Every attention has been paid in the planning of this veſſel, both with reſpect to trade and paſſengers. The excellence of her conſtruction, for the eaſe and comfort of thoſe who wiſh to make a trip to London by ſea in parties, as well as for individuals, is univerſally acknowledged. And, the Public may be aſſured, that every exertion will be uſed to render the Ducheſs of Buccleugh a ſafe conveyancer of goods, and a genteel vehicle for paſſengers.

A GREENLAND SHIP FOR SALE.

THE GOOD SHIP

O C E A N,

As ſhe now lies in the harbour of Borrowſtounneſs, with her hail Fiſhing Stores, will be expoſed to ſale by public roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouſe in Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 25th current, at one o'clock afternoon.

Alſo, a complete Whale Houſe, with the Boiling Utenſils therein, to be ſet up with the ſhip, or ſeparately, as purchaſers may incline.

Inventories may be ſeen by applying to George Oſwald and Company, in Glaſgow; or to James and Andrew Tod in Borrowſtounneſs.

Borrowſtounneſs, November 16. 1789.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE LONDON,

(A New Ship)

RICHARD GARDNER Maſter,

IS now on the Birth, at Millar's Scots Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and country adjacent, and ſails the 30th inſt.

The London is completely equipped for ſea; has two cabins fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Royal Exchange and New England Coffee-houſes. Mornings and evenings on board; or Walter Millar for the maſter.

For Kingſton, Jamaica,

THE SHIP ROSELLE,

ROBERT LIDDEL Maſter,

WILL be ready to take in goods the 1ſt of November, and will ſail the 10th of December.

And for Savannah-la-Mar,

THE SNOW COLUMBUS,

ANDREW MASSON Maſter,

A New Veſſel built for the trade, about 300 tons burden. Will alſo be ready to take in goods the 1ſt of November, and will ſail the 10th of December.

Both veſſels will be elegantly fitted up for paſſengers.

For freight and paſſage, apply to William Sibbald and Co. merchants in Leith, or to the captains on board. The freight of goods to be paid at ſhipping.

** Wanted, a few good Houſe Carpenters and Mill Wrights. *Leith, October* 15. 1789.

ADDITIONAL GAME DUTY—FIFESHIRE.

LIST of Perſons to whom Stamped Certificates with reſpect to the killing of GAME have been iſſued by the Sheriff Clerk of Fife, from the 1ſt day of October to the 5th day of November 1789, inclusive.

A

Anſtruther, Philip Anſtruther Paterſon, Eſq. younger of Anſtruther, reſiding at Leſlie

B

Berry, John, Eſq. of Weſter Bogie, reſiding at Weſter Bogie

Boſweil, John, reſiding at Annfield, as gamekeeper to Wm Mutter, Eſq. of Annfield, on his lands and eſtates in the county of Fife

C

Clark, Peter, tenant of and reſiding at Pittachope

Clarkſon, Wm. reſiding at Elly, as gamekeeper to Philip Anſtruther Paterſon, Eſq. younger of Anſtruther, on his lands and eſtates in the county of Fife.

G

Greig, Robert, ſervant to Col. Robert Douglas of Strathenry, as gamekeeper to the ſaid Col. Robert Douglas, on his lands and eſtates in the county of Fife

H

Hill, James, of Langraw, reſiding at Scotſcraig

Hill, James, portioner of Kelty, reſiding at Kelty

Henderſon, Rob. reſiding at Fordell, as gamekeeper to Sir John Henderſon of Fordell, Bart. on his lands and eſtates in the county of Fife

M

Mudie, John, younger of Cocklaw, reſiding at Cocklaw

Morris, David, younger of Allanhill, reſiding at Allanhill

R

Ronaldſon, John, Eſq. of Blairhall, reſiding at Blairhall

Rollo, Lieut. John, reſiding at Rains, as gamekeeper to Richard Dundas, Eſq. of Blair, on his lands & eſtates in the county of Fife

S

Syme, Wm. of Woodhaven, reſiding at Woodhaven

Stewart, Wm. reſiding at Fordell, as gamekeeper to Sir Jo. Henderſon of Fordell, Bart. on his lands and eſtates in the county of Fife

W

Wellwood, Robert, Eſq. younger of Garvock, reſiding at Pitliver, as gamekeeper to Robert Wellwood, Eſq. of the [illegible]

JO. HORSBRUGH, Clk.

By order of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing the Stamp-duties,

JOHN BRETTELL, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD

By public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, upon Wedneſday the 25th November next, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE Twelve Shillings Land of SOUTH BORDER, with the pertinents, lying in the barony of Giſſon, pariſh of Beith, and ſhire of Ayr, the free yearly rent whereof is 21 l. 6 s. 2 d. 11-12ths, and the upſet price 490 l. 3 s. 7 d. 1-12th Sterling.

The conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Stevenſon, depute clerk of ſeſſion; and copies thereof, and of the inventory of the title deeds and rental, may be had from William Macewan, writer in Edinburgh, common agent in ſale; and William Dun, writer in Beith, will ſhew the lands

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SALE OF LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands of KNOCK, the Lands of Mains of DRUMCROSS, and the Lands of BYRES and GATESIDE, with the MILL of DRUMCROSS, all lying in the pariſh, and within a mile of the town of Bathgate. The lands are capable of improvement, having lime ſtone in the ground, and coal very near.

The lands will be ſold either altogether, or in the following lots, as purchaſers ſhall incline, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands of KNOCK.

LOT II.—The Lands of BYRES and GATESIDE, with the MILL of DRUMCROSS.

LOT III.—The Lands of MAINS of DRUMCROSS.

For particulars, apply to Allan Macdougal, writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a bargain; and William Muckle, tenant in the Byres of Drumcroſs, will ſhow the lands.

N. B. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

Upſet Price ſtill farther Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 1ſt day of December 1789, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE remaining part of the LANDS and ESTATE, which belonged to ALEXANDER ACHYNDACHY of Kincraigie, viz.

The Town and Lands of Cividly, Micklehaugh, Meinhead, Achredachy, and Beddieſhillock;—the Lands of Old Keig and Mill thereof, with the Teinds and Pertinents, all lying within the pariſh of Keig and ſheriffdom of Aberdeen.

The proven yearly rent of theſe lands is 129 l. 11 s. 2d. 1-12th Sterling, which at twenty-five years purchaſe, is 3236 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12ths Sterling; but on different applications to the Court, is now reduced to 2650 l. which is to be the upſet price.

Theſe lands are ſituated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and being out of leaſe at preſent, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The title-deeds, rental, and meaſurement of the lands and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and for further information, application may be made to Thomas Baird at John Gordon's, clerk to the ſignet, agent in the ſale; and to John Durno or David Morrice, Advocates in Aberdeen.

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